THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 160. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853. PRICE, D^ns. 15 Pr ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Ship *PREUSSISCHER ADLER*, 160 Tons, is open to an offer for *Australia, California, the Straits, or Hongkong.* Apply to
HARGREAVES & Co.
Shanghai, 19th August, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, the undersigned has this day assumed the BUSINESS of the COMPANY at this PORT.
E. WARDEN,
Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM COMSTOCK JR., is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DENNELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.
GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.
JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CLIVE & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.
THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.
Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.
SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae, and Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Dns.	Harbour Risk. Dns.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Union Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

NO ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. E. WARDEN is duly authorized to grant POLICIES by the *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels*, on account of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. in the *London and Oriental Transit Insurance Office.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
By their Attornies,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Shanghai, 19th July, 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.
Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson. AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.
MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to
DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRUCE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.
China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.
Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE in Quarter Casks and Bottled BRANDY; SHERRY in Quarter Casks, Octaves and 3 dozens Cases Bottled—BUCELLAS and East India SHERRY Bottled—CHAMPAGNE; Bass' Pale India ALE in 4 dozen, Cases.

Also Belmont Patent Sperm CANDLES, in quantities of 5 boxes *a* 25 cents per lb; and Yellow SOAP; Ningpo Picture FRAMES, and Panels.
R. A. BRINE.
Shanghai, 12th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of SHEET COPPER consisting of 22, 23, 24 & 32 oz., with sufficient composition NAILS. Apply to
JAMES HOOPER.
Shanghae, 4th August, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM GODOWN, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Aerated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.
SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.
SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of
SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.
J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.
March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*
DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would suggest to the Masters of all American Vessels coming to or going from this Port, the propriety of examining the credentials of the European Pilots, before engaging them, as there have been frequent cases of vessels engaging those who are not competent.

He would inform strangers, that it is the custom for European Pilots, when considered capable, to get the signature of two or three of the Masters of the Vessels anchored at Woosung, to certify to their abilities, and this is backed by the signature and Seal of their respective Consuls. All those without such papers, are yet learning the river, and Masters must be aware of the risk they run in engaging them.

There are some 6 or 7 excellent Chinese Pilots, but they exchange and sell their Certificates, so frequently, they are not to be depended upon. They all know the river sufficiently, and two or three, work a ship very well, but as a general thing they are not to be compared to European Pilots, and consequently require watching.
N. BAYLIES,
Agent of Underwriters.
Shanghae, July 26th, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.
To be reimbursed with.....16,588,510 Dollars.
or.....£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in December, 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 "	Thirty do. for £20 "
	Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26 *Lombard Street*, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.
May, 1853.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Manila,	June 30.
Bombay,	July 17.	Sydney,	June 18.
Colombo,	June 11.	New Zealand,	June —
Madras,	June -	Amoy,	July 8.
Calcutta,	June 28.	Hongkong,	Aug. 6.
Galle,	July 22.	Canton,	July 25.
Penang,	July 27.	Ningpo,	Aug. 15.
Singapore,	July 29.	New York,	June 11.
Batavia,	July 9.	San Francisco,	June 15.

We had not an opportunity in noticing Sir George Bonham's letter last week to allude to what, we consider great inconsistency on the part of our brother Editor of the *Mail*, in backing up the reply of His Excellency—when not long ago, in condemning the course, our Consul had pursued with regard to the postponement of the payment of duties, the *Mail* suggested, that the Consul's time would have been much better employed in using his influence to obtain a system of bonding Goods. How is it, then, that a petition to postpone the payment of import duties until they are saleable—the very purpose for which a Bonding system is established in all civilized countries, meets with so little favour in his eyes.

The uncalled for and absurd abuse, levelled at our highly respectable merchants by another paper—now made the Government organ, is unworthy of notice;—we will therefore only ask a question:—how consignees can be guilty of selfishness, by exerting their abilities to protect the interests of their constituents?—and seeking to avert unmerited losses from those who venture to make consignments, on the faith of Treaties, in which protection to vested interests is fully guaranteed?

The paper we publish to-day, and to which we have referred elsewhere, shows most fully the great importance of the struggle in which the insurgent chief Hung-sew-tseuen is engaged. The early age at which he began to attain a knowledge of truth, and the perseverance with which he has conducted his enterprise from first to last, evidence that he is no common man, but raised up very probable to carry out designs of higher import than ever he imagined, when he assumed the sword for the lettered scroll and pluming his courage, soared from the position of humble teacher of new doctrines to that, of a sagacious and martial leader. It may well be expected that the crisis of the empire is now hanging in the balance, and that truth is shortly destined to trample error in the dust; and that the bright day of China's prosperity, physical, mental, and spiritual, is about to dawn upon her. All civilized nations would hail such an advent with joy.

This is the era which is destined, in our humble opinion, to eclipse all besides, not only by the rapid strides it has made and is making in science, literature, arts and commerce; but what is of far greater importance to the interests of this great nation—by that spread of evangelical truth throughout the length and breadth of an empire, having above three hundred millions of souls within its confines.

At such a crisis, a man of the most enlightened views is required to direct the diplomacy of Great Britain in this country—the eagle eye is wanted to descry the looming of events from afar—and the lion heart to brave all obstacles, united to great sagacity to avail of every opportunity that offers, for benefitting at once the interests of the ancient Chinese nation and its Christian allies.

Part of the Mail of the 24th June, was brought here on Wednesday last, by the *Aurora*—the remainder we suppose will not reach before the steamer comes in next week. We hear she is expected to be here on the 22d.

There is not much news. The quarrel between Turkey and Russia is still unsettled. The British and French fleets are near the Dardanelles and will act, it is believed, in concert on any emergency. Lord Carlisle is gone with despatches to Constantinople, and is looked upon as the good Samaritan, who is to pour oil and wine into the wounds of the antagonists. But it is easier to begin than to end strife, and it may require more skill to heal the dissensions between the two countries, than is expected.

The "Government of India bill" is printed and under discussion in the House of Commons. It consists of forty-one clauses. Six of the twelve elected directors must have been ten years in India, in the service of the Crown or of the Company. Government Directors may also sit in parliament if elected thereto. The Legislative Council of India, it is said, may sit with open doors, and their proceedings may be published. This, if true, is certainly a most valuable concession to public opinion, and would be highly instrumental in forwarding the best interests of the country.

The Ballot has again been negatived by 232 votes to 172.

The bill for the inspection of Nunneries, has been rejected by 207 votes to 178.

Reviews and sham fights, at the Camp at Chobham, one of which was graced by her Majesty's presence, are the great attraction to holiday folk. The troops are stated to be in excellent discipline; the weather has been so unpropitious, as to give them a foretaste of the desagrémens of a campaign.

The first part of an extremely valuable historical paper appears in our issue of to-day, on the "connection between foreign missionaries and the Kwang-se insurrection." It is from the pen of a well known American missionary, who, however, is too modest to affix his name. The annotations are by Dr. Medhurst—we need, therefore, not say anything more to assure our readers that the subject is fraught with much interest at the present time. It is wonderful to observe how, from the teaching of Leang-afa the Chinese missionary, now twenty years since, have sprung, under divine Providence, the means of spreading a partial knowledge of his word amongst tens of thousands of Chinese—which, we doubt not is destined, by the same Providence, at no very distant period, to evangelize the entire nation. The narrative about Hung-sew-tseuen's conversion will be read far and near with avidity. The subject is full of interest, but, as we are sure it will be taken up by those well able to descant learnedly upon it, we shall refrain from further remark at the present time.

Dr. Medhurst, in our last issue, brought down the *Peking Gazettes* within a very short space of the present time in one consecutive series. This has been a work of much research and labour—and the public will we are sure, in common with ourselves, feel much indebted to him for presenting so valuable a contribution for the clearer understanding the remarkable movement that is now agitating the country throughout its fairest provinces. One thing is very palpable, however great things the imperialists expected to do when their grand army was assembled, it like the other forces sent against the insurgents, has been scattered in all directions, and never been able to make any durable impression on their opponents. The latter are supposed to be now steadily advancing on Peking, and the next important news we have to look for will, we expect, reach us from the capital of the empire.

We had intended to give a revised Draft of Land Regulations this week; but, the pressure of other matter compels us to defer it till the following issue.

To the Editor of the
"Notrh-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, to know the reason why the Taoutae is again fitting out his fleet for Ching-kiang-foo, after the apparent failure of the last expedition. The following being an imperative order from Yang acting viceroy of the two Keang, &c., will I trust be sufficiently explanatory.—I remain, yours &c.,

An Occasional Reader.

August 10th, 1853.

"Orders are hereby given for the information of *Wú-gái-tih*, Linguist, and *Liáu-shing*, Captain of the volunteer corps, on board the lorcha named *Tung-ching*, and of *Li-ping-ydu*, Linguist, and *Wú-wai-k'ien*, head of the volunteers on board the *Tung-hó*, lorcha,*—and also of *Liu-pái*, Linguist, and *Liáng-niung-hiün*, Captain of the volunteer corps, on the *Yu-hing*, lorcha:—

"Whereas, when recently you brought the three said lorchas to aid in our naval engagements, the *Yu-hing*, lorcha, in three distinct contests with the rebels displayed remarkable valour, and the other two lorchas (abovenamed) gained the victory in one fight, and Whereas His Excellency is anxious that the wounded braves on board these vessels should not be without medical attention and is apprehensive too that there may not be a sufficiency of stores and ammunition in the fleet, H. E. therefore instructs you to return with these three lorchas to Shanghai to receive medical advice and wait until the requisite naval stores are furnished, whereupon you must return hither to assist in carrying on the war,"

* This may mean square rigged vessels.

"The above instructions are issued, this day the 30th of the 4th moon of *Hien-fung* 3d year, (A. D. June 6th, 1853,) by *Yáng*, acting viceroy of the two Kiáng provinces, and governor of Soo-chow."

We have recently received from Doctor D. J. Macgowan, M.D., "The Law of Storms in China," from his indefatigable pen—we quote the preface or note to the publication—

Note.—The Chinese name of this pamphlet, *Hang Hai Kin Chin* signifies The Navigator's Golden Needle. It has been drawn up in accordance with the wishes of H. E. Col. Reid, and is published at the expense of J. C. Bowring, Esq., of Hongkong. The Chapter on the Typhoons of the China Sea in Col. Reid's work forms the basis of this; use having been made also of the publications of my townsman Mr. Redfield of New York, and Mr. Piddington of Calcutta. So much of the science of Meteorology as applies to the subject has been introduced, with some general principles of navigation as practised in the West: the whole being interspersed with remarks on natural and revealed religion.

This new science has advanced so slowly among physicists and navigators in Europe and America,—no allusion having been made to it by the illustrious author of Cosmos in his masterly survey of the universe,—and being regarded with mistrust by mariners, that it may by many be deemed premature, and futile to attempt its explanation to a people so slow to appreciate new discoveries as the Chinese. But its simple axioms may be acquired with such facility, and are of such manifest utility in enabling seamen to escape from the fury of these storms, so frequent and destructive on their coast, that it is probable Chinese navigators will gradually avail themselves of the information here proffered, and also, as Col. Reid hopes, will be induced to make observations calculated to perfect our acquaintance with the tracks of revolving storms, in regions rarely visited by foreign ships.

By enabling medical missionaries to relieve the ailments of tens of thousands annually, the foreign residents render a praiseworthy service to the country, but the natives have yet other claims upon the philanthropic, which it is hoped may not be disregarded. They need instruction in those sciences which are the source of so much of the wealth and power of our native lands, and without, which the resources of the empire can never be fully developed. In supplying them with works of a scientific character, we shall not only promote their material interests, but by employing these as media for conveying religious truth, we shall contribute largely to their intellectual and moral regeneration. The various benevolent organizations of England and America contemplate no more than the simple propagation of the gospel, and direct efforts, therefore, made to promote secular knowledge in China require the special assistance of the benevolent generally, and to such the subject is respectfully commended.

The work is very nicely got up in good bold type, and illustrated by numerous diagrams, and we hope it will be extensively circulated for the benefit of Chinese navigation.

The following are the dimensions of the *Himmalaya*, the new gigantic steam ship of the P. & O. Company. But immensity in ships as in other things is comparative, and even the *Himalaya* will look insignificant, should the Eastern Company carry out their purpose to construct a ship of 10,000 tons, which it has been recently reasserted they are about to do:—

Length between perpendiculars,	346 Feet.
Length over all,	372 „
Breadth,	46 „
Depth,	35 „
Tonnage,	3,530 Tons.
Horse Power,	700 H.P.

—*China Mail*, July 21.

We have been favoured with translations of two proclamations, the former by the Taoutae in reference to the secret societies which are now causing considerable alarm among the good people of Shanghae. It was put up in several parts of the city last week.

The latter is by the Che-hien and was issued on Sunday last, bearing allusion to the same subject: the original is in tetrametrical verse.—

By Woo, Military Director and Intendent of Circuit for Soo-chow, Sung-keang and Tae-tsang, with the Imperially conferred title of Criminal Judge:—

Whereas, it is reported that rascals are assembling and forming cabals, concocting plans and creating disturbances; I have given orders to the Civil and Military authorities to apprehend and investigate, to exhort them to turn from their evil ways and practice virtue, that they may thus save themselves from destruction. I have recently heard that there is a lawless rascal named Le, who being the ringleader, has collected a company, and formed a cabal, linking together the local vagabonds of the district, together with the lawless rascals from Fokien, Canton and Ningpo; in all amounting to hundreds or thousands in number, each having a wooden stamp suspended at his waist, which is used as a private signal among them; they concoct shemes, insult the weak, and tyrannize over the helpless; they rob, and resist the authorities in seizing them; when one gives the signal, the other replies to it. As to the danger to which the neighbourhood is exposed, although nothing serious has yet taken place, still indications have already disclosed themselves. Besides communicating with the military commander, and directing the district magistrate to unite their force to apprehend the head offender, examine and deal with him according to law; as those who have been misled and entrapped into his plots, are all ignorant and stupid people, I, being influenced by the virtue of High Heaven with the desire to preserve life, cannot bear to put them to death without instructing them, and have accordingly first issued this proclamation to warn and exhort them, that when this strikes their eyes, they may so quake at heart, that they will quickly break up their assembly, relinquish their cabal, turn from vice and follow virtue. Then again becoming good subjects, each will live a peaceable and honest life, and preserve himself from injury. Whoever will come to the magistrate and give information regarding the leader, will himself be pardoned. Whoever shall seize the leader and bring him to the magistrate will receive a reward. If the constable or the neighbours know about this affair, and do not give information, they will be punished as the law directs. Let each render implicit obedience and not oppose this special proclamation.

Given on the 6th day of the 7th month of the 3rd year of Hien-fung.

O.

Proclamation by the Mayor of Shanghae.

The hearts of the multitude knit together as a fortress,
Form the chief barrier for repelling disasters;
Thus we look for the protection of our present habitations,
Being defended all round from unprincipled vagabonds.

Let each house furnish a man,
And each man exert himself to add to the accumulated strength;
The united voices harmonizing in mutual correspondence,
While all come together at the time for assembling.

Then meeting with the unprincipled vagabonds,
What difficulty will there be in catching and exterminating them?
Our persons and families being thus preserved,
The cities and districts will also be protected.

Providing against danger, there will be freedom from terror,
And all may hope to follow their occupations in peace;
This is the true theory of good legislation,
Let it be faithfully acted up to, without negligence.

O.

PEKING GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* of the 25th of July, contains a report from the judge and treasurer of Ho-nan, stating that on the 19th of June the rebels arrived at K'hae-fung-foo,* when the above-named officers, in conjunction with the military and gentry, ascended the battlements of the city, and by a discharge of fire-arms drove back the enemy, with some loss. On the 19th the imperialists sallied forth and burnt the houses which had been occupied by the rebels. On the 20th, the rebels renewed the attack, when the imperialists let themselves down from the wall, killed some of the enemy, and took prisoner their inspector-general: they also made themselves masters of some guns and gun-carriages. It is also reported, that on the 14th or 15th of June, the rebels arrived at Lew-kea-kow,† where they were driven back by the imperialists, six of their vessels burnt, and 200 insurgents killed. At present, the report says, the rebels have no more boats, so that there is no danger of their getting across the river. The emperor remarks on this, "Though the rebels have sent off a separate division of their body through Gnan-hwuy and Ho-nan, until they have reached K'haefung, they have frequently been defeated by our troops; at present the army of reserve is marching up, and will soon have joined their forces to those in Ho-nan, let them therefore unite their efforts in exterminating the foe: let the governors of the adjacent provinces also march their disposable troops to the scene of action, so as to prevent the insurgents from spreading further. Seeing also that the boats at Lew-kea-k'how have been destroyed, so that the rebels cannot get across, let the officers in charge of the river redouble their efforts to stop their incursions. Let there be no neglect. Respect this."

In the same *Gazette*, Heang-yung complains of some refractory officers who have been degraded; among the rest we find the names of Ho-chun, and Chang-pau-lung.

The governor of Ho-nan also complains of a dilatory general named Wang-kea-lin, who was stationed at Yung-ching, in Ho-nan, and who having been ordered by the governor to come up to the defence of the provincial capital, returned no answer: also of another, who when summoned, occupied four days in going ten miles. Such negligence and disobedience, arising from cowardice, is denounced as abominable; they are therefore both degraded from rank, but made to do duty, and are placed in the vanguard of the army, where they are to look well to their conduct; for if they again fail in their duty, they will certainly be beheaded. Such criminal negligence as this, the emperor says, will not do at the present crisis, with the enemy at the gates of the capital: if anything of the kind therefore occurs again, he directs the commander-in-chief to behead the offenders with one hand—and write the report of it with the other.

The *Gazette* of the 23rd July, contains strict orders to look out for spies in the neighbourhood of Peking, who must be beheaded as soon as taken.

In the *Gazette* of 24th July, Ke-shen deplores the loss of a Tartar general who died by sickness, and the emperor orders that proper respect should be paid to his memory.

The same *Gazette* makes mention of Sae-shang-a, who is to be employed at Pe-king, under the orders of Tsang-keh-lin-sin, in guarding the capital.

The *Gazette* of the 21st July, contains a decree for the decapitation of Tseen-keang, a literary graduate of purchased rank, who had been degraded for some fault, banished, and afterwards allowed to return. His present fault consists in wickedly spreading abroad diagrams and ditties, calculated to mislead and disturb the minds of the people; he is therefore considered guilty of treasonable practices, and ordered to be beheaded immediately, as a warning to all.

The same *Gazette* contains a rescript from the emperor, stating that as the rebels have broken into Ho-nan, he has despatched a large body of troops to destroy them: for the defence of Shan-tung he has commissioned Gnan-hwa, Suy-chang, and Le-hwuy-chuen; and for the defence of the province of Pe-king he has ordered Nah-urh-king-gnih, with two Chinese generals, to hold themselves in readiness.

The *Gazette* of the 22d July, contains another edict from the emperor, in which he says, that since the rebels have invaded Ho-nan, he has given orders that the great officers commanding the troops in Keang-nan and Gnan-hwuy, together with those in Shen-se, Kan-suh, and Shan-se, should increase the number of efficient soldiers, and advance by different routes to exterminate them. Just now, he adds, Nah-urh-king-guih reports, that he has sent several generals in command of the troops stationed at Ta-ming, Seuen-hwa, and Ching-ting, (in the province of Pe-king) to advance to the north bank of the Yellow River, and join their forces with the general commanding there; while Nah-urh-king-gnih the same day left the capital, to take command of the combined forces. At present, the king of the three confederate tribes of the Monguls, in eastern Tartary, named Cheh-le-muh, the Mongul chief Choh-soh-too, the confederate chiefs Sih-pih-kih-to-urh-tse-chaou-woo-tah and Na-muh-tse-lih-wang-chaou-kih, have each, at the head of well-trained Mongul troops, advanced from their camp at Jeh-ho. The emperor continues, "We have also summoned the imperial troops from Tsi-tsi-har,‡ which are assembling like clouds; and when our hundred thousand picked troops from the capital are all collected, we shall no doubt speedily dispose of this insignificant band of ugly thieves.

In the same *Gazette*, the emperor, after recounting the above disposition of his troops, adds, "We conceive that the capital being the most important and fundamental post in the empire, should be guarded with special care. We therefore order the great officer of the imperial guards K'ho-urh-sin, the head of the imperial clans Tsang-kih-lin-sin, the chief of the infantry Hwa-sha-nah, the general of the left division Tah-hung-a,§ and the member of the privy council Muh-yin, to take especial charge of the regiments who are engaged in the defence of the capital. Respect this."

In the same *Gazette*, the emperor reproves and warns his generals hitherto engaged in the neighbourhood of Nan-king, as follows: "Ever since the rebellious thieves have seized upon Nan-king, Yang-chow, and Chin-keang, We have issued various decrees, commanding Ke-shen and Heang-yung to take command of the troops and speedily recover those cities, as well as carefully watch lest any of the rebels should escape thence and creep into other regions,—up to this time, however, more than two months have elapsed, and though the officers in question have had large forces at their command, they have not been able to recover one city: moreover they have allowed another body of rebels to proceed from Gnan-hwuy to Ho-nan, and thus made it necessary to dispatch a fresh army against them. Both Ke-shen and Heang-yung had originally misbehaved themselves, which offences we were willing to pass over, when we again employed them; if now they are as insensible to fear as they have been to gratitude, and do not speedily recover the cities in question, but sit down quietly while the enemy are spreading in all directions, thus harassing our troops and wasting our finances, let them know that the laws of the country are still in existence, and let them tremble for their safety. Respect this."

In the same *Gazette*, the emperor complains that ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, wherever the insurgents have come the cities have been taken, and he has seldom or never heard of their progress having been arrested, or the cities defended: thinking of the cause, he says, it must have been that the officers had previously conceived the idea of securing their own personal safety, whatever might become of the cities or their inhabitants, which is most bitterly abominable: sometimes they pretend that they were absent at the time of the attack, endeavouring to collect forces; or that a body of troops came up in the nick of time to rescue them from destruction; while in a number of instances the fellows are not to be found at all. Now if we do not make an example of the officers, who retire before the enemy and surrender the cities, we shall not be able to maintain the national dignity and deter future offenders. Let therefore the generals and governors examine into the case of those officers who surrender their positions, and send up a report immediately, and let the boards punish them as they deserve.

The *Gazette* of the 20th of July contains an important dispatch from Chin-k'he-mae, the treasurer of Keang-nan, revealing the state of the finances and the disposition of the troops, from which we learn the real condition of the imperialist forces. He says that he has received a communication from the board of revenue, directing him to en-

* This place is celebrated as the seat of the Jewish synagogue spoken of in former numbers of this journal.

† This is one of the fords of the Yellow river, near E-fung, Lat. 34° 55' N., Long. 115° 7' 30" E.

‡ A large town in Manchuria, Lat. 47° 20' N., Long. 123° 30' E.

§ This Tah-hung-a is the tyrant who murdered the crew of the Nerbudda in cold blood, at Formosa. Chin. Rep. vol. XII, p. 331.

AUGUST 20, 1853.

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quire into the number of the troops, and the state of the commissariat, and now draws up the following statement for the inspection of his majesty. It seems that Heang-yung has under him, including regulars and volunteers, 17,800 men; and that there have been paid out to him 2,300,000 taels; besides 1,700,000 taels, which he has not yet received. Ke-shen and Chin-kin-show have under them 17,000 men, and there have been paid them 1,200,000 taels, with an additional sum of 200,000 taels. Hwuy-ching's army, amounts in regulars and volunteers to 11,000 men: at three successive times, there have been paid to him [illegible] taels. The Tartars from Ghirin amount to 2,000, those from the river Amour to 2,000, those from Leaou-tung to 4,000, those from Jeh-[illegible], those who have been employed to guard Suy-yuen and Kwei-hwa are 4,000, the [illegible] soldiers are 500, the Weih-yun soldiers 1,000, the Ting-chow soldiers 1,000, those from [illegible], those ordered back from Shan-[illegible] by the viceroy in charge of the Yellow river [illegible], and those that came from Shan-se to [assist in putting] down the rebellion 1,000, making [together] 18,300 men; these added to 6,000 men [under] the orders of the viceroys in charge of the Yellow river and of the transport of grain, con[stitute a force of] about 24,000 strong; the Tartar soldiers have according to their customs been furnished with provisions, salt, vegetables and [illegible] much again as the Chinese soldiers; [illegible] the sum allotted for their support has [illegible] no more than 600,000 taels.

From the above statement it appears that the [troops] engaged in Keang-nan taken [together] amount to more than 45,800 men, [the Tartars] to 21,300. The sums expended, [since the fall] of Nan-king, amount to 5,401,000 [taels], half of which has been spent [by Heang-yung], who has not more than one quar[ter of the whole] quota of troops under his com[mand]. [It must] be remembered, however, that he [has been the] longest time engaged, and that the [others who] have expended only a quarter of the [sum he] has used, have only just arrived at [the seat of] war. When they have been a little [longer in] arms, we shall probably find that [they have] used up a much larger amount of [money] than the Chinese general. The treasurer [of Honan] in the course of his report, says that [he is] aware of the difficulties in which the treasury is involved, and therefore does [not] ask for any assistance from the capi[tal, but begs] that he be allowed to appropriate to [the expenses] of the war in this province a sum of [money] which had been borrowed from the [illegible] and ought under ordinary circumstances to have been repaid.

[The Gazette] of the 19th of July contains a re[port from] E-leang, the viceroy of the two Keang, stating that the treasurer of the province, [illegible] was for the time engaged in attend[ing to] the transport of grain in Tsen-chow, and [could not fulfil] the whole of his duties, on which [he recom]mended that Lin-kwei* should be [appointed to act] in the capacity of provincial [treasurer].

[The same Gazette] contains a report from Le-[illegible], governor of Gnan-hwuy, requesting [that the officers] who were unable to prevent the [rebels from] entering that province should be [punished]. The emperor says that ever since [the rebels] overrun the province of Gnan-hwuy, [the means of] defence have been insufficient: the [illegible] Chang-yin-tang, having been [surrounded] by the insurgents, and finding [his forces] insufficient, retired before the enemy: [this, though] not so bad as losing a battle when [supported] by a multitude of soldiers, is still [culpable] on account of the failure it entails: [let the said] [illegible], therefore, with [those associated] with him, the prefect [and the district] magistrate, be all deprived [of office, and let the] board of punishments report.

[But] as the present is a time when every one [should be] made to resist the enemy, and it is not [desirable] to allow the said degraded officers to [place] themselves in circumstances where they can [render] no assistance, let them be retained in the [army] and seek to make amends for their offences [by sub]sequent acts of merit. The district magis[trate of] Mung, named Sung-hwuy-ting, who led [on] his troops to the slaughter of the enemy, [and died] in the attempt by the wounds he had [received], did not disgrace the name of a defender [of his] country. Let the proper board therefore [deliberate] on some method of rewarding him.

[The same] *Gazette* contains an order from the [emperor], that New-keen,¶ formerly viceroy of the [two Keang] provinces when the treaty of Nan-king [was sign]ed, but since degraded to the secretary[ship of] one of the boards, be ordered to proceed to [illegible], and placed under the direction of Luh-[illegible].

One of the nobles about the court, and a member of the Han-lin college having sent up a remonstrance to the emperor, complaining that it was [im]proper to employ officers who had previously misconducted themselves,—the emperor acknowledges the general truth of the observation, but at [the same time] while the enemy are infesting Keang-se, [Ho-nan], and Pih-chih-le, it becomes necessary for every one to exert himself in resisting the foe. [For i]nstance, though Sae-shang-a and Seu-kwang-[tsin] are both offenders in regard to military affairs, [the]y cannot be allowed to divest themselves of [their du]ty in the interests of the country. More[over] the said offending officers, when formerly employed in the army, contending with the foe, had [abundant] opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the circumstances of the enemy, they are therefore placed under the orders of the [other] high officers, with the view that they will [exert] themselves to redeem their characters, and [not] with the view of hastily forgiving them for the [crimes] which they have committed. The former [decree], the emperor continues, which was issued on this subject was sufficiently distinct, and if the said degraded officers, are not actuated by a sense of shame, leading them to arouse themselves from their negligence, the laws of the country are still in existence, and they cannot by any chance escape; in rewarding the meritorious and punishing the guilty, WE are well able to judge of the circumstances: in the mean time let our officers, both great and small, present their views without impediment.

W.H.M.

* Lin-kwei is well known to the Shang-hae community, as having filled the office of intendant of circuit a few years ago.

¶ This gentleman was one of those that aided in the formation of the treaty with the English in 1842, for which he has ever since been degraded. Now, it appears, they find him useful.

CONNECTION BETWEEN FOREIGN MISSIONARIES AND THE KWANG-SE INSURRECTION.

The Chinese and General Missionary Gleaner, published in London, October 1852, contains a letter from the Revd. I. J. R...., dated Oct. 6th, 1852, which is in substance as follows:—

"Some days ago, when at Hongkong, I made important discoveries respecting the serious difficulties which the Chinese have for some time had in Kwang-si. One of the party (engaged in the insurrection) had lately been at Victoria, visited a Missionary there, and given him written accounts of the rise and progress of the affair, which the writer was permitted to examine. While I cannot vouch for the entire truthfulness of all that he has stated, yet knowing a part to be true, and finding other parts feasible, and corroborated by reports, I will venture to give the tenor of his statements, and allow them to go for what they are worth.

"*The commencement of the struggle.*—It has been in progress for several years. In 1850, the old emperor died, his son ascended the throne, and a rebellion was reported in Kwang-se province. These events occurring about the same time, caused foreigners to suppose, that the design of the rebels was to overturn the government of the young emperor, and set up a new dynasty: but from a minute examination of the documents referred to a very different and more correct idea will be found respecting the commencement of the struggle.

"*Teen-tih, or the chief leader.*(1)—The chief in this affair, as I learnt in Hongkong, turns out to be a man whose name is Hung-sew-tseuen. The following is the account that his friend lately gave the Missionary at Hongkong respecting him:—

"Hung-sew-tseuen studied books from his early youth, was intelligent beyond comparison, and having read all kinds of books, he went to the examination at fifteen or sixteen years of age. At one of the examinations he met an extraordinary looking man, with large sleeves and long beard, who gave him a book entitled *Keuen she leang yen*, Good words exhorting the age.(2) In this book it was taught that men ought truly to believe in God, on Jesus, obey the ten commandments, and not worship devils. Afterwards, when sick, he had a vision, in which he received instructions corresponding with those doctrines taught in the book, and therefore he immediately commenced speaking and acting according to the instructions of the book received, and made a stanza on repentance containing the following sentiments:—

> Confessing our transgressions against Heaven.
> Our dependance is on the full atonement of Jesus.
> We should not believe in devils, but obey the holy commands:
> Should worship only the true God with full powers of the mind.
> We should think on the glories of heaven,
> And on the terrors of hell, and pity the wicked,
> Also early turn to the truth, escaping
> From the errors and afflictions of the world.

He made another stanza, saying:—

> Besides the God of Heaven, there is really no God.
> Why therefore do simpletons take the false for the true?
> Only by conscience do we perceive our lost estate.
> But how shall we come forth of the common errors.

"He then travelled in Kwang-se province, and made several books, exhorting men to forsake the false and trust to the true. Some time after he received the religious book referred to above, he went to the chapel in Canton, where he continued for several months, memorizing the Scriptures and studying the doctrines: after which he went to Kwang-se and published them. [Here the narrator tells some matters that look superstitious, about his working miracles, foretelling events that afterwards came to pass, of which, if true, we have not the evidence, and hence we shall omit translating that part of his narrative, until further informed.—Tr.] My informant goes on to say, 'It was not the original design to raise a rebellion; but from the encroachments and injuries inflicted by the officers and soldiers, to which we could not submit, there was no alternative left us.'

"The chief wrote a few couplets at his leisure, and pasted them upon the wall, the tenor of which was as follows:—

> Believe truly in Jesus, and ultimately have happiness;
> Turn away from God, and ultimately have misery.

Another—

> Keep the holy commands, worship the true God, then when the decapitator comes, heaven will be easily ascended.
> The common people, who believe in the devil, when they come to lay down their heads, will find it difficult to escape hell

In fact, it would be difficult to enumerate all the essays which he wrote, and early perfected before he left home.

"Thus ends the narrator's account of the chief; but he proceeds further to give some account of himself, the religious nature of the struggle, and of its rise and progress up to this date. Some repetition may have to be endured in following out the narratives, but generally with the addition of some new idea or circumstance, all mutually uniting to corroborate the general truthfulness of the main facts of the case.

"*The religious nature of the struggle.*—The second paper presented by the narrator,—who is a friend of the chief, and of the same surname, proceeds in substance as follows:—

"'I have been an attendant of the chief for the last ten or twelve years; during our intimacy he received the religious book referred to above, entitled—'good words exhorting the age.' In this book, the power of God, the miracles of Jesus, and the temptations of the devil were made known. He thoroughly explained the whole to me. Then when he was sick, and his spirit went up to heaven, he explained to me fully all that he saw there.(3) Then, like one in a dream, and just perceiving; or like one asleep, and just awaking, I wept unawares, the tears gushing forth. I then took the picture of Confucius which was in the school-room, also the idolatrous images in the house, and cast them all away; and frequently spoke to my father, brothers, relations, friends and connections, teaching them a knowledge of the truth. Among them some listened and immediately believed; some heard and opposed, some acknowledged the truth of these things, but did not dare to obey; some at first hesitated, but afterwards perceiving their truth obeyed, even as those who first believed. These believers, deeming themselves under the influence of the Holy Spirit, united and destroyed a great number of images; but those who did not believe, and whose hearts were hardened by the devil, opposed and persecuted us. Six or seven years ago (1845) we heard that a foreign brother was preaching at the Chapel in Canton; at this I was glad and rejoiced. I left the school-room, gave up teaching, and three of us went travelling to various places, where we taught these things, in the same way as we had done at home. Then I perceived the truth of what the Scriptures say:—'A prophet is not without honour save in his own country, and his own house.' We bent our course towards Kwang-se, and to various places there; and many there who heard the word were desirous of worshipping God. We passed and repassed between Canton and Kwang-se several times: and though some believe in Canton province, the greater number are found in Kwang-se.

"'At the commencement of our preaching, the officers and soldiers admitted that the preachers were good men; they therefore did not contend with us, only wishing, as they professed, to drive out thieves. Yet soon we were indicted, and two of our numbers, Wang and Loo, were persecuted unto death; thus fighting commenced merely because we taught men to love one another, and do good. Soon, however, tens of thousands of people were assembled for our protection. How could we but estem these fathers and brethren as sent by Heaven, to whom the true policy would be to join ourselves? We now publish the true doctrine, and daily increase in numbers; while those who contend with us have to succumb. The strict rules which have been established in our army are upright; and among the people men's hearts bow with submission, while the fame of our success daily extends. Myself and fellow-preachers have been sent among the villages to endeavour to convert men, by publishing abroad these tidings; but contrary to expectation men's hearts are not united. Our affairs have been talked about outside, and the covetous officers and their vile dependants have desired to seize us, but fortunately we have hitherto obtained the aid of our Heavenly Father, and elder brother, and escaped the snares which have been laid for us. Although now not thoroughly united, we hope that we soon may be, and this doctrine every where extend.'

"*The narrator's truthfulness.*—I must say, that the foregoing narrative, in connection with reports received from other quarters, looks feasible, and I cannot but believe it in the main. Indeed my own knowledge of the facts corroborates a part of the narrative.(4) Some time in 1846, or the year following, two Chinese gentlemen came to my house in Canton, professing a desire to be taught the Christian religion. One of them soon returned home, but the other continued with us two months or more, during which time he studied the Scriptures, and received instruction, whilst he maintained a blameless deportment. This one seems to have been Hung-sew-tsuen, the chief of the insurrection; and the person whose narration is above given was perhaps the gentleman who accompanied him, but who subsequently returned home. When the chief (as we suppose him to have been) first came to us, he presented a paper written by himself, giving a minute account of having received the book 'good words exhorting the age,' of which his friend speaks in his narrative: of his having been taken sick, during which he imagined that he saw a vision, the details of which he gave, and which he said confirmed him in the belief of what he read in the book. In giving the account of his vision, he related some things, which I confess I was at a loss, and still am, to know where he got them, without a more extensive knowledge of the Scriptures. He requested to be baptized, but he left for Kwang-se before we were fully satisfied of his fitness; but what had become of him I knew not until now.

"*Description of the man.*—He is a man of ordinary appearance, about five feet four or five inches high, well-built, round face, regular features, rather handsome, about middle age, and gentlemanly in his manners.

"*Reports.*—It has been reported that a part of the rebel army was composed of a party calling themselves the Shang-ti society, i. e. 'the God Society.' Some have said that one of Mr. Gutslaff's disciples had joined the rebels, but I little thought of this being the man, still less that he had become a leader in the affair. Nor had I before any adequate idea of the nature of the struggle. It has been supposed that the object was to upset the present dynasty; and that may be the design of some of the rebels, for aught I know: for like David's army it is made up of a mixed multitude (1 Sam. 22: 2). I presume this consists of all the malcontents of the country, on whatever account, who are uniting with them; but at least that part of the rebel army, composing the Shang-ti Society, must not only have a different object in view, but a much more important one. Instead of rebelling against the government, they seem rather struggling for religious liberty, and are *really upsetting idolatry.* I now begin to sympathize with them in their struggle, and to look for important results. How wonderful was the providence, and how unexpected the opening into China effected by means of the foreign war: and now no less wonderful will be the result, should the present be the means of casting down their idolatry, and opening the way for the universal spread of the Gospel among them. The followers of Hung-sew-tsuen, I presume, look upon him not only as chief-commander, but also something in the capacity of a prophet or teacher of religion. And he himself, I presume, is somewhat imbued with superstition; yet he is represented as strict in his morality and as a destroyer of idolatry, even forbidding his followers to write *poo*, to worship, on their visiting cards, because, said he, 'I was taught in Canton that it was wrong.' Now if he is really thus acting conscientiously, and doing the best he knows, according to the scriptural instructions which he has received, doubtless good will result; though, like Apollos, he may still need some one to 'expound to him the way of God more perfectly.' Acts 18: 26.

"A few days ago I was conversing with a Chinese gentleman here, who is personally acquainted with the chief *Hung*. He says that about 100,000 people are now numbered on his side, that he is popular among them, treating them with respect, generosity, and kindness, much more than the officers of government do. That he is abstemious and self-denying, while his cause is fast gaining ground. 'If the Lord assists him,' added the Chinese gentleman, he will succeed, if not, he will be overcome, and it will not be long until the matter is determined.' This resembles the sentiment of Gamaliel, expressed in the Jewish council: 'now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.' Acts 5: 38, 39. How deeply should I now regret to see any foreign power aid the Chinese Government against these men! This thing has been somewhat canvassed, and before I was better informed, I felt but little on the subject; but now, with the information received, the knowledge I myself have of the facts of the case, and the view I take of the whole matter as under the direction of Providence, I should exceedingly regret to see any foreign power fight against this party, 'lest haply they be found to be fighting against God.' The idolatry of this nation must come to an end, and who can tell but this is the Lord's set time. While I am not prepared fully to commend nor to condemn what *Hung* is doing, I would say, let the matter, under the wise dispensations of Providence, be left in the hands of the Lord, who will do right. Though the very thing the chief is doing may not be altogether commendable, any more than the former foreign war with China, yet in its results, as to the spread of the Gospel in China, the tendencies may prove equally propitious.

"The still small voice, in which the Lord spake to Elijah, was preceded by a great and strong wind, that rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks; also by an earthquake and fire: in all which the Lord was not: but by these Elijah was prepared to listen to the voice of the Lord. Now one thing is certain; nothing less than a mighty shaking and rending of the old customs of the Chinese, could ever have moved them from their regular routine of doing things, both in political and religious matters. That breaking and rending of external barriers was realized in 'the great and strong wind' of the foreign war of 1842, when the mountain of obstacles to national intercourse was broken and rent; and now in 1852, a like mighty shaking and internal fiery renovation is going on, which I sincerely hope and pray may result in the prostration of idolatry, and the preparation of the people for listening to 'the still small voice' speaking to them in the Gospel of Christ.

"*China's crisis.*—How earnestly ought Christians to pray and strive for the furtherance of the Gospel among this people, under present circumstances? and to make the most of every opportunity of usefulness that may soon offer! Behold what God hath wrought! Not only opened China externally for the reception of the teachers of the Gospel; but now one has risen up among themselves, who presents the true God for their adoration, and casts down idols with a mighty hand, to whom thousands and tens of thousands of the people are collecting! May we not therefore humbly trust, though with fear and trembling, that this struggle is going on under the wisdom and guidance of the deep counsels of almighty God, and designed by Him to bring about His own purposes and glory, in the renovation and salvation of this numerous people.

"Canton, October 6th, 1852."

The above letter, considering the date at which it was written, and the spirit of good sense and piety which it breathes, is worthy of attentive consideration. It was penned in the autumn of last year, and from it we learn that the real nature of the struggle, and the religious character of its origin, was known to parties in Canton, before the insurgents proceeded northwards, and long before the *Hermes* visited Nan-king. It does not appear who the individual was who visited Hong-kong in September last. Mr. R. says that he was of the same surname with the chief, but there is no one of the prominent characters in the insurrection who goes by the same surname.

The account given by this narrator of the chief of the insurrection, corresponds in a remarkable manner with what Hung-sew-tsuen has said of himself in his various pamphlets. The remarkable man, with large sleeves and long beard, who gave him the books, is doubtless Leang-afa. The date of this occurrence must be fixed for the year 1833; if the chief Hung was then sixteen years of age, he must now be 35 or 36. It was probably a few years after this, when he fell sick, and his spirit, as he says, went up to heaven, where he supposes that he had the vision referred to, in which he received instructions corresponding to the doctrines taught in the book. The narrator says that it is ten or twelve years since he became an attendant of the chief. It might have been something more. The chief says, in his Trimetrical Classic, that in 1837 he was received up into heaven, when the affairs of heaven were clearly pointed out to him, and the great God instructed him in the true doctrine, &c. So also in the proclamation by Yang and Seaou, it is stated that in the year 1837 God sent an angel to take up the chief into Heaven. The assumed visions, therefore must be placed in that year.

In 1846, or the following year, Mr. R. says, a man remained with him two months, studying the Scriptures and receiving instruction, whilst he maintained a blameless deportment. This man he thinks must have been the chief himself; and there is good ground for the supposition. First from his stating that he had received the book, entitled, 'good words exhorting the age.' Secondly from his having been subsequently taken sick, during which he professed to see a vision which confirmed him in the belief of what he read in the book. No doubt, if Mr. R. had been aware of the important part which this individual was destined to play in the drama of Chinese history, he would have observed him more closely, and instructed him more carefully. As it is, Mr. R. is the last foreigner who was destined, in 1846, to see the leader of the insurrection, until at some future period, he be seen on the throne of China, or on the scaffold. From the time when he lived with Mr. R., nothing appears to have been heard of him distinctly until he is mentioned in the *Peking Gazette*, which says that in August, 1851, he entered the city of Yung-gnan, in Kwang-se, at the head of a victorious army. From that time to this he has been prominently before the public.

From the account given by the person who visited Hongkong, it is evident that as far as Hung-sew-tseuen and his followers are concerned, the insurrection originated in religious persecution. The informant says, "It was not the original design to raise a rebellion; but from the encroachments and injuries inflicted, by the officers and soldiers, to which we could not submit, there was no alternative left us." "Wang and Loo were persecuted unto death; and fighting commenced merely because we taught men to love one another, and to do good." These men were animated by a desire to abandon idolatry, to worship one God, and to persuade others to do the same. They were hindered in their design by the officers of government, who put some to death. What was to be done? Were they to wait until they were all killed, or endeavour to stem the torrent of persecution, and if it must be, meet force by force? There are those who say, that they ought to have submitted with meekness to the persecutors' rage, and to have committed themselves to God by prayer. It does not appear that they had advanced thus far in religious knowledge and experience. Their zeal seems to have exceeded their knowledge. They believed that they had a work to do—they were hindered by force and violence from carrying out their views—had they been few in number they might have fled, but their number was too great for them all to flee. It became with them simply a matter of calculation: are we likely to succeed if we raise the standard of insurrection? they thought they were, and their enemies having goaded them to the fight, they accepted the challenge. Once engaged in it there was no alternative, but complete victory or entire extermination. The imperialists, had they succeeded, would not have left them a "dog or a fowl remaining"—they were therefore compelled to go on; success inspirited them to further action, and the idea gradually broke in upon them, that they might overturn the dynasty and establish a Christian Government. In 1850, they proclaimed their chief, emperor, and from that period they have continued to date his reign.

(To be continued.)

W. H. M.

(1) The title Teen-tih, celestial virtue, was probably assumed at the first by the leader of the insurrection, as it was in the mouths of both Europeans and foreigners, until the beginning of 1853; but from the time that the insurgents have come into contact with the people in the more northern [illegible] has been dropped, and Tae-ping wang assumed as the title.

(2) This person was doubtless the Chinese evangelist Afa. In the Report of the Directors of the London Missionary Society for 1834, detailing events that occurred in China towards the close of 1833, Dr. Morrison writes. "The unremitting labours of Afa meet with a favourable reception from his countrymen. The government of China patronizes education, and confers honours and office as the reward of literary merit. A general public examination is triennially held in each of the provincial cities of the empire. At these seasons the students from the towns and villages of the province repair to their chief city, to compete for distinctions and rewards. The population of the province of Canton is 19,000,000. An examination of candidates for literary honours was held at the provincial capital in October, 1833. Leang-afa and two of his companions, urged by the motives which the Gospel supplies, entered the city [illegible], distributing portions of Scriptures and [am]ong the assembled multitudes of students, who [cam]e to the provincial city from towns and villages [illegible] miles distant. In the most public manner [they an]d two of his pupils presented them with religious [books] which they received with great avidity; and many after examining their contents, came back for more."

The Directors add, that they "cannot, without gratitude on their behalf, contemplate these men, moved by love to Christ, and love to souls, going among the students, and distributing Christian books; and when they consider the imminent peril to which Afa and his companions voluntarily exposed themselves, they behold fresh evidence of the efficacy of Gospel principles, which enabled them to go with their lives in their hands, to make manifest the savour of the knowledge of Christ. That they had not done so without counting the cost, appears from a reference which Dr. Morrison makes to this subject; in which he remarks: 'Afa states in a letter to me, that his mind was made up to all consequences. He was prepared for persecution; but up to the time of writing he remained in peace.'"

In their Report for the following year, the Directors say:—"Dr. Morrison's little flock of native Christians has been exposed to much persecution by the authorities, and have been punished by fines and imprisonment. Their release was only procured by the payment of a large sum. Under these circumstances it became expedient for Leang-afa to leave China, and remove for a season to Malacca, where he is now residing in the College."

Afa's account of the affair is as follows:—

"Leang-afa respectfully writes to all those who love and believe in Jesus, wishing them happiness. For three or four years I have been in the habit of circulating the scripture Lessons,* which have been joyfully received by many. This year the triennial examination was held in Canton, and I desired to distribute books among the candidates. On the 20th of August, therefore, accompanied by Woo-achang, Chow-asan, and Leang-asan, I distributed more than 5,000 volumes, which were gladly received, without the least disturbance. The next day we distributed 5,000 more. On the third day, after several hundreds had been circulated, a police officer seized Woo-achang, with a set of books, and took him before the magistrate of Nan-hae; who, after examining them, bade the officer not interfere with a matter of such little importance. On the fourth day we proceeded with our work, when the police officer again seized ten sets, while the distributer happily escaped and returned. The next day I heard that the police officer had taken the books to the prefect of the city: and, apprehending a search, we put the rest of our books into boxes, and removed to another place. On the 25th, the prefect sent officers to my house, and seized Chow-asan, with his partner Akae, and brought them up for trial. Akae refused to afford any information, when the prefect commanded the attendants to give him 40 blows on the face, which rendered him unable to speak. When Chow-asan was examined, he disclosed every thing. The next day the magistrate sent a number of men in pursuit of me, but being unsuccessful in their search, they seized three of the printers, with 400 copies of the Scripture Lessons, and the blocks, which were taken to the office of the prefect.

"On the 8th of September I fled with my wife and daughter to Keang-mun, a large town west of Macao. The next day, the magistrate sent two government boats, and a hundred men, to my residence, to seize all my family, male and female; but not finding us, they seized three of my kindred, and sealed the doors of my house. On hearing this, I fled to Chih-kan (a more secluded seaport, in the same direction) where I remained several days.

"At length my money was all expended, and I dared not return to Canton, lest I should fall into the hands of police officers. I therefore made an effort to go to Macao, which by the gracious providence of God, I reached in safety. When I met Mr. Bridgman, the sorrow of my heart was so extreme, that I could not refrain from weeping bitterly. He told me, however, that Mr. J. R. Morrison had made arrangements with the prefect, and for the consideration of 800 dollars, had obtained the release of the printers, and the cessation of the prosecution: but the governor insisted on my being apprehended; upon which Mr. Bridgman took me in a fast boat on board the English ships at Lintin, where I was kindly entertained. Thus situated I call to mind, that all who preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ must suffer persecution, and though I cannot equal the patience of Paul or Job, I desire to imitate the ancient saints, and keep my heart in peace."

* The Scripture Lessons is a general description of the work otherwise called "Good words exhorting the age."

(3) Thus it appears that the vision spoken of by the chief of the insurrection, connected with the supposed ascent into heaven, and the hearing or seeing of certain things there, occurred during a season of sickness; when the corporeal powers not being in a healthy state, the mental energies might have been in some degree impaired; the impression made on the memory, however, might have been nevertheless vivid, and the persuasion remain that certain things had been heard and seen, the declaration of which the party in question might adhere to, without bringing into suspicion his sincerity.

(4) The matters which have since come to light and the progress of events, all combine to establish the truthfulness of the narrative.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

London—June 29, John Bunyan—July 1, Lancastrian 6, Countess of Seafield—8, Cherokee—12, 12, Kingston—16, Nerbudda—28, Sea Witch —29, John Knox.

Liverpool—June 13, Sir H. Pottinger—14, Security—27, Ashmore—July 1, Monarch—8, Cambalu 14, Eclipse—29, Geffrard—August 9, Prussischer Adler, (Pr.)—11, Crisis.

Cardiff—July 16, Clara Anna Maria, (Dut.)

California—June 16, Flying Childers, (Am.)—17, Living Age, (Am.)—26 Carrington, (Am.)—28, Oriental, (Am.)—29, Fleetwood, (Am.)—29, Celestial, (Am.)—9, Hussar, (Am.)—12, Old Hickory, (Am.)—20, Swordfish, (Am.)

Sydney—August 7, Candace, (Am.)

Hongkong—June 17, Sir Edward Ryan—18, Island Queen—19, Audax—July 1, Orissa, (Am.)—2, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—4 Challenger—Golden Gate, (Am.)—3, Falcon—27, Eamont —27, Iona—28, General Mitchels, (Dut.)—29, Audax—29, Gentoo, (Am.)—29, Ariel, (Am.) —Aug. 1, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—12, Sea Horse—17, Aurora—17, Lima, (Ham.)—17, Torrent, (Am.)—18, Favorite, (Siam.)

Whampoa—July 13, Norna—

Canton—July 6, Brenda, (Am.)

Lookong—July 9, Nymph—August 5, Eamont.

Ningpo—June 12, Brenda, (Am.)—19, Spec—Aug. 7, Spec.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Bishop C. Spelta, and servant, Rev. A. Feliciani, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Winch, Miss Smith, and servant, Messrs. D. Potter, T. Pyke, H. H. Warden, Q. A. Gutieres, G. W. Hogg, E. Warden, W. H. Wardley, and servant, C. D. Mackenzie, T. Walsh, and servant, Craven Wilson, and servant, Robert Goddard, G. F. Huberston, and servant, E. Halton, and O. J. Young, and twelve Chinese.

per *Carrington*, Miss Palmer and Miss French.

per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. A. MacCulloch, R. P. Dana, F. H. Grove, C. J. King, A. Thorne, V. Besslerès, J. T. Huttleston, J. F. H. Trautmann, J. W. Walker, J. Wilks, E. Walker—5 Native Servants, and 2 Chinese—Ahu and Tumkey.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—July 5, Eliza Moore—17, John Bunyan—Aug. 3, Challenger—7, Nightingale.

Liverpool—July 28, Sir H. Pottinger.

New York—July 15, Carrington, (Am.)

Sydney—June 16, Balkan.

Calcutta—July 12, Orissa.

Hongkong—June 21, Island Queen—22, Flying Childers, (Am.)—22, Audax—11, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—13, Nymph—19, Security—Aug. 2, Iona —6, Audax—7, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—9, Swordfish, (Am.)—9, Eamont—12, Old Hickory, (Am.)—17, Oriental, (Am.)—18, Clara Anna Maria, (Dut.)

Canton—June 13, Tsar, (Am.)—13, Balmoral—July 9, Brenda, (Am.)

Amoy—June 12, Syren, (Dut.)

Ningpo—June 21, Spec—August 14, Spec.

Lookong—July 7, Falcon—August 2, Eamont.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. P. Harvey, and native servant, F. H. Hale, Infant and European female servant, H. Reinhard, Townsend Harris, A. Macculloch, and native servant, V. Besslères, W. P. Livingston, and servant, A. Dickson, H. A. Bauker, A. W. G. Rusden, and Dr. Harland,—3 chinese second cl: pass:

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. J. Walsh, [illegible] Hall and family, of Ningpo, Captain de Lange, Captain Doble, Rev. A. Feliciani, 1 third class.

A Chinese Monthly.—To the Chinese who have no newspaper or periodical but the *Peking Gazette* and the quarterly Red-Book a Magazine is a novelty, the advantages of which they are far from appreciating. In a country where printing has been known so long, the frequent publication of news and criticism independently of what the government choose to give, might have been expected to suggest itself as a great public convenience and a good private speculation. That it is not carried into effect is partly accounted for by the tediousness of wood-cutting, and partly by the indifference of the people to social improvements. Dr. Gutzlaff at one time conducted a monthly Magazine at Canton, in which he communicated to the Chinese much useful information. We do not know that any of the European presses at present in the country, supplied with moveable Chinese type, have until now been employed for this purpose; yet their spare time could be scarcely used more beneficially. These observations have been suggested by the first number of a very promising work just issued at Hongkong. It is intended to be published monthly and is entitled, Hea Urh kwan chin, "United Pearls gathered from far and near." Prefixed to the present number, which consists of thirteen leaves are some introductory stanzas by a native Chinese, complimenting the work. Next to this is a table for finding the months and days of the European calendar, corresponding to those of the Chinese. Along with this is a rhythmical version of the old verse "Thirty days hath September," which our readers will be able to turn to in their school-books, if they have not left those affecting relics of bygone days at home. It really makes better rhyme in Chinese, under the manipulation of our translators, than we should have expected. It is quite in the Chinese fashion to assist the memory by a terminating jingle. The mandarins as is well known often adopt this mode of communicating their advice, and the names of all the stars may be seen shaped in regular stanzas. The preface, a very excellent one, proceeds on the rhetorical rule of introducing the "fortiter in re" by the "suaviter in modo." China is praised for the beauty of its scenery and fertility of its soil. The country people are industrious, and the scholars laudably careful of their classical and historical works, and laborious in the study of them. The advanced state of the arts is alluded to, but it is added, while they were once far ahead of other nations in the march of civilization, they are now lagging behind. When our British forefathers were ignorant of the art of clothing, the inhabitants of the central kingdom wore silks and satins. While the Americans ploughed the sea in little hollowed canoes, the Chinese had the compass and large sea-going junks. Now, however, they are declining, sages have long ceased to appear, and instead of worshipping God as their ancestors did, they revere senseless idols. While the ships of other nations roam over the world, those of China venture no farther than Java and Singapore. Other nations guard against famine by sending for the products of neighbouring countries, to supply their own deficiencies, but the Chinese depend only on their home productions. Other nations can bank up their swollen streams, but the Yellow River is not prevented by Chinese skill from producing annual devastation over the neighbouring lands. The wonders of the railway and electric telegraph are then adduced, of which the Chinese, have scarcely heard the names, through their exclusive policy. Formerly the country was open and trade was free, but now foreigners are insulted when they approach, and forbidden to go beyond the limits of the five ports. Foreigners it is added do not want territory, when they seek entrance to China, for possessions not honestly gotten cannot long be of use. All they wish is freedom of intercourse. God made all men to be brethren, and nothing, but evil can come from resisting this law by isolation and exclusion.

The kernel of the preface is then disclosed, and the object and origin of the work related. It is an attempt to convey intelligence to the Chinese and promote a good understanding between them and foreigners. The assistance of all is invited in carrying out the undertaking.

The most elaborate article in the number consists of a History of the Kwang-se rebellion. The writer has wisely, from the time the insurgents became a large organized body avoided the use of the words rebel, thief, traitor, &c., which the Chinese vocabulary now applies so copiously to the future masters of the empire. He states, that the *Peking Gazette* from which he has drawn most of his narrative does not give the causes and objects of the insurrection, being limited to names of places, dates, decrees, memorials, &c. Accurate and trustworthy accounts, he complains, are not to be expected from it; and on such points as whether the Kwang-se men are united under one leader or in separate bands, what are their numbers, and what they aim at, nothing is to be learned.

In the year 1849 he tells his readers, predatory bands caused trouble to the mandarins in Keang-se, and at the same time others whose object was not plunder, but resistance to the government, raised their standard in many parts of the province. Members of the "heaven and earth association," headed these bodies of men. In 1851 Hung Sew Tseuen comes on the scene and takes Yung Ngan Foo, where he remains six months. In the spring of 1852 he leads his army northward, and his victorious journey to Nanking and its consequences, are briefly detailed.

After adverting to the unsatisfactory character of the *Peking Gazette*, from which these facts are collected, the writer proceeds to describe the objects of the visit paid to Nanking by the British Plenipotentiary. Foreigners saw that the Emperor had been resisted and insulted for several successive years without being able to put an end to the revolt, but they did not know the numbers of those engaged, the causes of their rising, or who was their leader. Report said that among them were men of the same religion with foreigners themselves, and that their object was to destroy the Manchu dynasty and restore the Ming. But having no certain information, and considering the nearness of Shanghae to the scene of war, the importance of the foreign trade at that port, and the danger that menaced the lives and property of the residents, the British Plenipotentiary determined to go in person and obtain the required information as to the intentions of the insurgents. There was the more reason for adopting this course that the mandarins had, in order to procure aid, secretly caused reports to be spread imputing to the insurgents hostility to the English.

As the result of this measure, much knowledge was obtained of the insurgents. They gave assurances that they had none but the most friendly intentions towards foreigners. They gave their visitors books detailing their religious belief, mode of government, army regulations and revelations from God to their chief. The names of the books are appended, and the article is closed by a notice of the Amoy rising.

A history of Hongkong follows, containing a reference to the English war, a severe criticism on Lin-tseh-seu, the cession of the island of Hongkong to the British crown, and an account of its natural features, population, public buildings, officers of government and mode of administering justice.

After inserting a reprint of one of Thom's Esop's Fables, the regulations for Chinese gold diggers in California are given, some necessary corrections in style having been first made.

The last article contains news. The arrival of the Russian frigate and steamer and their intended visits to Japan and the Saghalien are noticed.

The disturbances in Amoy and Canton, and the proclamation of the British Governor, warning his countrymen that giving assistance to either party in the war will subject them to pains and penalties, are then adverted to.

An allusion to the state of things among the Fuh-kien pirates, and the departure of the American expedition to Japan with its objects, concludes the whole.

Our readers if they have followed us through these notices will probably join us in thinking that this work is well suited to convey sound notions on international politics and the attitude of England towards China. In future numbers the editor will doubtless open to his readers the wider field of western civilization, and tell them what is to be seen in the great cities, parliaments, laboratories and observatories of the west. If he continues as he has begun he will do great good. He does not say who he is, but it cannot be wrong to whisper in the ear of our readers that the taste and talent for Chinese studies exhibited in this work were inherited with his name.

Each number is to be charged fifteen cash. It is printed on good paper at the London Mission Press, Hongkong, and is published under the auspices of the Morrison Education Society.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Aug. 2,	Eamont,	for	Lookong.
2,	Iona,	,,	Hongkong.
3,	Sir H. Pottinger,	,,	Liverpool.
6,	Audax,	,,	Hongkong.
6,	Challenger,	,,	London.
7,	Nightingale, (Am.)	,,	London.
7,	L.M.Wood, (B.str.)	,,	Hongkong.
9,	Swordfish, (Am.)	,,	Hongkong.
9,	Eamont,	,,	Hongkong.
12,	Old Hickory, (Am.)	,,	
14,	Spec,	,,	Ningpo.

Outward Bound.

Clara Anna Maria, (Dut.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Countess of Seafield.
Liverpool.—James Scott, Panic, Mencius, and Parana.
Great Grimsby.—Spirit of the North.
Singapore.—Alceste, Amoy, City of London.
Hongkong.—Island Queen, and Nymph.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

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It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,		Glandular	
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
		Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,		Scalds,	Wounds
Chiego-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

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PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60, price $1 each, on card or paper.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 19th August, 1853.

The weather of the past week has been pleasant up to the 18th when the sky became overcast, the wind veering from S.S.E. to N. accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, which has continued with a few intermissions. The crops continue to look very vigorous.

TABLE MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
13	S.	29.86	29.82	29.71	86.0	78.0	82.5	E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.13
14	S.	29.82	29.90	29.66	88.5	77.0	83.5	S.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.12
15	M.	29.81	29.94	29.64	90.0	80.0	87.0	S. to S.E.	N.E. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
16	Tu.	29.87	29.97	29.72	88.0	82.0	89.0	E.S.E. to E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.00
17	W.	29.86	30.01	29.71	87.0	79.0	88.0	S.S.E.	E.N.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
18	Th.	29.84	29.99	29.69	82.0	80.0	84.0	S.S.E. to N.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.01
19	F.	29.93	29.97	29.81	74.5	72.0	84.5	N.N.E. to N.N.W.	S.E.	2.13	0.93
Shanghae, 20th Aug., 1853.]				Mean	85.1		85.5		Total	2.13	1.19

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 12	Sea Horse *W.*	B. brig	202	White	Hongkong	Aug. 4	Sugar	P. F. Cama and Co.
,, 17	Aurora *W.*	B. ship	380	Cowie	Hongkong	Aug. 10	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 17	Lima *W.*	H. bark	218	Peters	Hongkong	Aug. 7	Sugar	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 17	Torrent *W.*	A. ship	649	Copp	Hongkong	Aug.—	Sundries	
,, 18	Favorite *W.*	S. ship		Tom-chone	Hongkong	Aug.—	Sundries	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 12	Old Hickory *W.*	A. bark	431	Haskell		Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 14	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Ballast	W. Davidson.
,, 17	Oriental	A. ship	1603	Fletcher	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 18	Clara Anna Maria	D. bark	310	Slappart	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House No.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Ariel		July 29	A. ship	597	Eayes	Russell & Co.		
Ashmore	769	June 27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Aurora *W.*		Aug. 17	B. ship	380	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Cambalu	775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.		
Candace		Aug. 7	A. bark	390	Arquitt	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Celestial		June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Cherokee	777	July 8	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Crisis		Aug. 11	B. ship	426	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Eclipse	779	July 14	B. ship	395	Laing	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Favorite *W.*		Aug. 18	S. ship		Tom-chone			
Fleetwood		June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	
Geffrard		July 29	B. brig	337	Briard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
General Michiell	11	July 29	D. bark	385	Straty	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Gentoo		July 29	A. ship	747	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate		July 4	A. ship	1340	Balstow	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Hussar		July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.	London	
John Knox		July 29	B. ship	296	[illegible]	...dy & Co.		
Kingston	781	July 12	B. ship	843	[illegible]	... & Co.		
Lancastrian	785	July 1	B. ship	597	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	
Lima *W.*		Aug. 17	H. bark	218	[illegible]	...wson & Co.		
Living Age		June 17	A. ship	727	[illegible]	... and Co.		
Monarch	774	June 30	B. bark	337	[illegible]	...haw, Bland and Co.		
Nerbudda	783	July 16	B. bark	425	...wford	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Norna	780	July 13	B. ship	380	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Prussischer Adler	2	Aug. 9	Pr. ship	430	Runge	Hargreaves and Co.		
Sea Horse *W.*		Aug. 12	B. brig	202	White	P. F. Cama and Co.		
Sea Witch		July 28	B. bark	325	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Snipe		Aug. 12	A. brig	180	Shannon	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Torrent *W.*		Aug. 17	A. ship	649	Copp			
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1845	220
Hermes,	H. M. Str.	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne,	1841	220
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga,	U.S. Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	1850	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	Apr. 13	2,390,340	......	200	......	......
Panic,	Liverpool	460	May 1	2,452,900	154,000	......	......	......
Mencius,	Liverpool	....	,, 8	2,820,000	144,000	102	200	......
Spirit of the North,	Grt. Grimsby	....	,, 8	......	......	......	......	......
*Countess of Seafield,	London	....	,, 15	2,160,000	103,000	3,890	5,200	......
Parana	Liverpool	....	,, 26	1,871,000	......	54	......	8,000

* Second of the same name this season.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,000	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	N'keen Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	......	......	404,000	21	......	......	......
,, 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	......	......	292,200	1,360	......	54	......
,, 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool	......	......	157,720	517	......	......	......
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London	......	......	380,000	3,061	......	......	......
,, 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	......	......	40

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	531	......
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	653	......

Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*